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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The Kovosvit, National Enterprise, plant at Sezimovo Usti ( O 50/M 01) was established in 1936 and belonged at that time to the Bata enterprise, manufacturing machine tools and precision engineering products.
2. The plant lies from 800 to 1,000 meters south of the Sezimovo Usti railroad station. It is east of the Ceske Budejovice - Prague railroad line and close to the first class highway between the same two cities. Approximately 500 meters west of the plant is the point where the railroad and highway cross each other. A new road built especially for bus transportation describes a loop around the whole plant. It connects the plant with the main highway described above.
3. The Kovosvit plant is about 700 meters long and 260 meters wide. It is surrounded by a wire fence with concrete posts. It has only one entrance, in the north; this entrance is connected with the circular bus route by a gravel road. To the right of the entrance is the dispensary and the location of the plant guard, which are located in one building (No. 11 on the sketch). The dispensary is equipped to deal with cases of less serious illness.
4. The works militia consists of four men; two of them are always patrolling around the plant; they are equipped with Czechoslovak 7.65 mm. pistols.
5. The production hall (No. 10 on the sketch) is located close to the building mentioned above. It is a ferro-concrete structure with large windows. It has four stories and is 60 by 160 meters in size. It has central heating and neon lighting. The following departments are located on the ground floor of this building:
  - a. The tool shop, where all kinds of machines for export are manufactured. Here there are 18 lathes, TOS grinding machines, a number of milling machines, two radial drilling machines and two universal SIPl machines which can be applied in various ways and therefore arouse great

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- 2 -

interest in the plant. This department also has several relieving lathes.

- b. The jigs and fixtures department, where all jigs for mass production throughout the plant are manufactured.
  - c. The personnel department, where the plant management and the cadre and security departments are located. The managing director is Eng. Faldina (fnu); the head of the cadre department is Josef Kacirek, [redacted] and [redacted] the head of the security department is Moulis (fnu) [redacted] 50X1-HUM
  - d. The plant administrative offices, including the calculations department, the drafting officer, the accounting department and the technical library, as well the offices of the Communist Party, the works militia, the plant council, the Czechoslovak Youth Organization (SCM) and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH).
6. There are three workshops on the second floor. Workshop a) produces sub-assemblies for machine tools and knitting machines. It has about 12 lathes; six milling machines and two radial drilling machines. The series production is changed after each period of three months. Only the sub-assemblies for knitting machines are manufactured without intermission. Workshops b) and c) have equipment similar to that of workshop a) and they work on the further stages of the same type of production. Workshop c) also has an assembling shop for knitting machines that are to be exported. The cases for these machines are marked Kharkov, USSR.
7. The third floor of the production hall has four departments, in which work is done on the further stages of the series production of sub-assemblies. In a special department bearing the number 13-12 complete dividing heads are manufactured. The head of this department is foreman Jiri Aubrecht.
8. On the fourth floor of the production hall there is the trainees' workshop and also the pattern shop.
9. On the left side of the main entrance to the plant, alongside the fence, there is a double row of buildings (Nos. 2 through 8 on the sketch). They are one-story brick buildings, each 50 by 160 meters in size.
- a. In building No. 2, sub-assemblies are produced with the same machinery equipment as on the ground floor of the production hall. This building also contains the tool supply room, the grinding shop and the tool storage area.
  - b. Building No. 3 has two departments, a shop producing sub-assemblies and a shop equipped with shaping machines and producing gears.
  - c. Building No. 4 has three departments, as follows:
    - (1) A forge, with eight hydraulic presses.
    - (2) A welding shop, with two electric resistance arc welding apparatuses and an autogenous welding apparatus.
    - (3) A hardening shop, with eight hardening furnaces, four forges and a power hammer.
  - d. Building No. 5 is not yet equipped with machinery. It will be a tool-manufacturing shop, not only tools for the Kovosvit plant but also for export.
  - e. Building No. 6 has a welding shop for non-ferrous metals.
  - f. Building No. 7 is the welding shop for gray iron.
  - g. Assembling is carried out in building No. 8, where there are two grinding machines, a number of benches and two cranes.
  - h. Building No. 9 is the plant canteen, standing by itself in the western corner of the plant area. Meals are prepared in the kitchen not far from the trainees' quarters.

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- 3 -

10. Approximately 700 meters northeast of the plant is the Sezimovo Usti railroad station. About 150 meters south, along the road from the plant, are four buildings of equal dimensions. They are four-story buildings made of bricks and concrete, 100 by 50 meters in size. The buildings all have central heating, running water and electric lighting. They are modern and clean.
  - a. On the western side of the road is the first of these buildings (No. 15 on the sketch). It is called the Community Center and is a hotel.
  - b. Opposite this hotel stands a building belonging to the CSSZ (No. 16 on the sketch). It affords housing for employees of the Czechoslovak Construction Works (CSSZ).
  - c. Next to the hotel is the "Home of Men", which accommodates about 300 young workers and trainees. At the same time, it is the kitchen for the whole plant.
  - d. Next to the "Home of Men" is the "Home of Women", which accommodates a like number of young office girls and women employees of the plant.
11. Electric power is supplied by the power station at Mydlovary, which supplies the entire region as far as Benesov. The Kovosvit plant is connected by a spur line with the main Ceske Budejovice-Prague line.
12. The plant employs chiefly specialists and skilled workers. The total number of employees is 2,000. New workers numbering 300 have been transferred to this plant from different branches of industry. They are chiefly former tradesmen and private manufacturers. Women are mainly employed in the offices. The plant has not developed a shock work system.
13. The plant has new machines, chiefly of Czech production. Machines produced abroad include two [ ] SIP drilling machines and about eight [ ] heavy presses. The Czech machines are chiefly of the MAS make. The plant has the following types of machines:

MAS milling machines - horizontal, universal; by changing their heads these can also be used as vertical milling machines.

50X1-HUM

MAS lathes

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MAS capstan lathes

TOS grinding machines

MAS shaping machines

Drilling machines (radial) of MAS - BR-1, VR-3 and VR-4 makes

50X1-HUM

14. The Kovosvit plant manufactures all kinds of MAS machine tools and knitting machines for silica. In 1952, they started to manufacture automatic lathes. Individual machine sub-assemblies manufactured in the plant are assembled into complete machine tools, which, after being tested, are exported.
15. In the series production of machine tools mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7, which changes every three months, the plant manufactures about 40 machine tools per month. It also produces 40 knitting machines per month.
16. The Kovosvit plant fulfils the Five-year Plan by 80%. The department manufacturing automatic lathes, however, only fulfils the plan by 30%. In 1953, this department was two production series behind the plan.
17. In addition to managing director Eng. Faldina, the technical director is Eng. Savara (fau). [ ] The head of the calculations department is Kalman (fau) [ ] The head of the plant militia is Minarik (fau) [ ]

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- 4 -

18. The following personnel are foremen in the plant:
- a. Nehyba (fnu), jigs and fixtures department.
  - b. Frantisek Rada, tool shop; very popular among the workers.
  - c. Frantisek Tomasek, department 12 and 13.
  - d. Vlasak (fnu), trainees workshop; a Communist who lectures about the so-called Soviet production methods.
  - e. Pulpan (fnu), assemblage of knitting machines.
  - f. Brojir (fnu), production of sub-assemblies, department 11-12.
  - d. Sebik (fnu), group-leader (sic) of the entire plant.
19. Meals served in the plant canteen are quite sufficient. Accommodation is good and the youth hostels are equipped with central heating and radio sets and they are kept clean and tidy. Workers' morale is not good, however, and there is a great turnover of employees. This turnover is not prevented by the fact that the head of the cadre department will not release the workers from their work contracts and that without his official release a worker cannot apply for another job. The shock work system, carried out by the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1951, failed completely for lack of interest among the workers. However, some of the workers work overtime and on Sundays. Work shifts are 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
20. Young workers have to be members of the Czechoslovak Youth Organization (SCM), of the Union for Cooperation with the Army (Svazarm), and of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship. Twice a week, they have to take part in the political education classes organized by the Czechoslovak Youth Organization.
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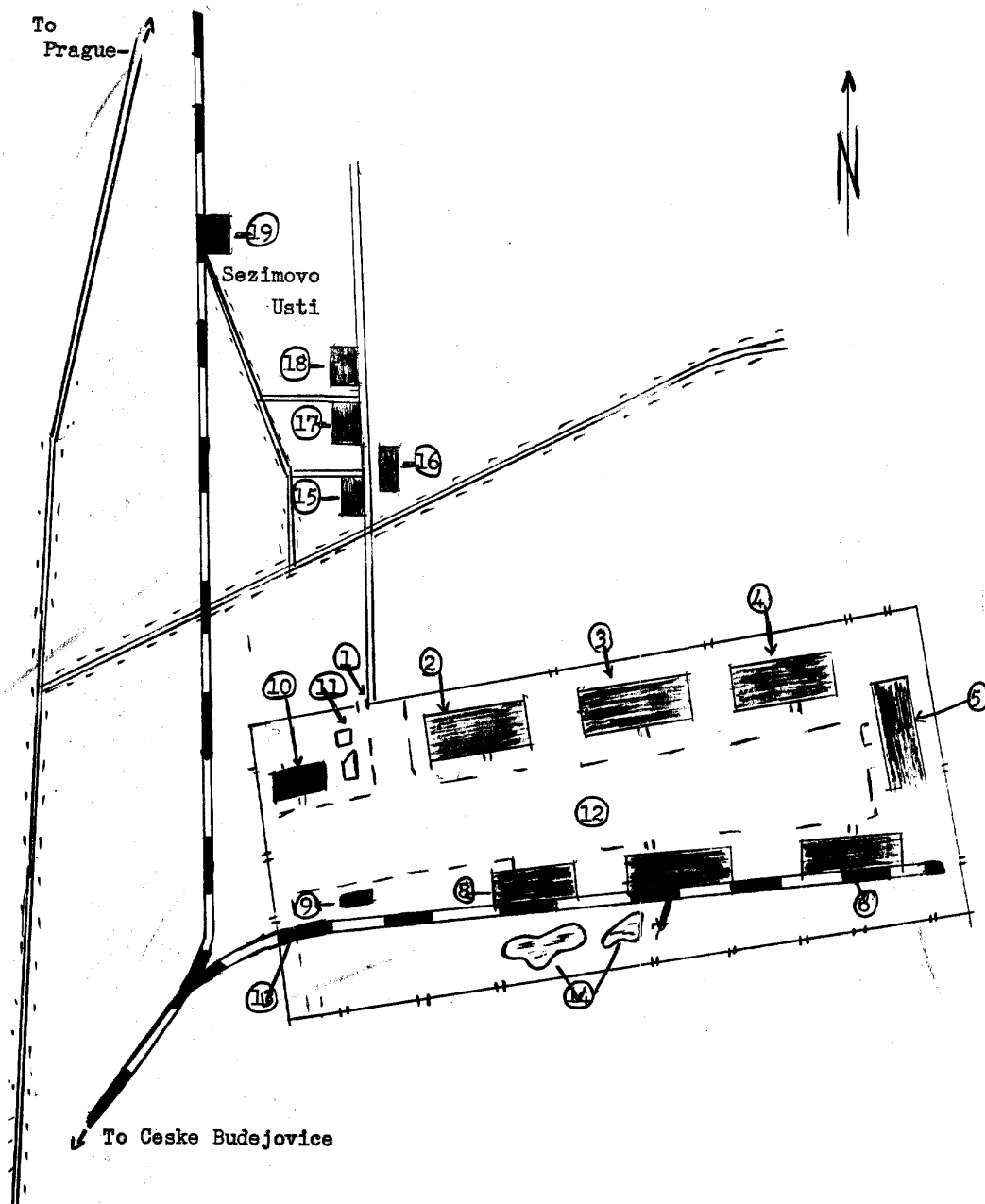
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- 5 -

50X1-HUM

KOVOSVIT

SEZIMOVO USTI



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